

- Borges, S. H., Cohn-Haft, M., Carvalhães, A. M. P., Henriques, L. M., Pacheco, J. F. & Whittaker, A. 2001. Birds of Jaú National Park. Brazilian Amazon: species check-list, biogeography and conservation. *Orn. Neotrop.* 12: 109–140.
- Cohn-Haft, M., Whittaker, A. & Stouffer, P. C. 1997. A new look at the "species-poor" central Amazon: the avifauna north of Manaus, Brazil. Pp. 205–235 in Remsen, J. V. (ed.) *Studies in Neotropical ornithology honoring Ted Parker*. Orn. Monogr. No. 48.
- Forshaw, J. M. & Cooper, W. T. 1973. *Parrots of the world*. Lansdowne Press, Melbourne.
- Grosset, A. & Minns, J. 2002. Photospot: Hoary-throated Spinetail *Poecilurus kollari*. *Cotinga* 18: 114.
- del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A. & Sargatal, J. (eds.) 2003. *Handbook of the birds of the world*. vol. 8. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.
- Moskovits, D. K., Fitzpatrick, J. W. & Willard, D. E. 1985. Lista preliminar das aves da Estação Ecológica de Maracá, território de Roraima, Brasil, e áreas adjacentes. *Pap. Avulsos Zool.* 36 (6): 51–68.
- von Pelzeln, A. 1871. *Zur Ornithologie Brasiliens*. A. Pichler, Vienna.
- Ridgely, R. S. & Tudor, G. 1994. *The birds of South America*, vol. 2. Univ. Texas Press, Austin.
- Paynter, R. A. & Traylor, M. A. 1991. *Ornithological gazetteer of Brazil*. Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, MA.
- Pinto, O. M. O. 1966. Estudo crítico e catálogo remissivo das aves do Território Federal de Roraima. *Cadernos da Amazônia* 8: 1–176.
- Santos, M. P. D. 2003. Novos registros do chororó-do-Rio-Branco (*Cercomacra carbonaria*) no estado de Roraima, Brasil. *Atualidades Ornitológicas* 114: 3.
- Sick, H. 1997. *Omitologia brasileira*. Ed. Nova Fronteira, Rio de Janeiro.
- Silva, J. M. C. & Oren, D. C. 1990. Resultados de uma excursão ornitológica à ilha de Maracá, Roraima, Brasil. *Goeldiana Zool.* 5: 1–8.
- Stotz, D. F. 1997. Levantamento preliminar da avifauna em Roraima. Pp. 581–608 in Barbosa, R. I., Ferreira, E. J. G. & Castellón E. G. (eds.) 1997. *Homem, ambiente e ecologia no estado de Roraima*. INPA, Manaus.
- Traylor, M. A. 1979. *Checklist of the birds of the world*. vol. 8. Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, MA.
- Address:* Universidade Federal do Piauí, Departamento de Biologia, TROPEN, Núcleo de Referência em Ciências Ambientais do Trópico Ecotonal do Nordeste, Av. Universitária, 1310. Ininga, Teresina, Piauí. CEP 640449-550, Brazil, e-mail: persio@ufpi.br

© British Ornithologists' Club 2004

## A record of Pale-legged Hornero *Furnarius leucopus* from Ecuador

by Niels Krabbe

Received 8 August 2003

On 2 February 2002, during field work on the eastern slope of the Cordillera de Cutucú in Morona-Santiago Province, south-east Ecuador, along a small tributary of the río Morona, near Unnsuantz (02°33' S, 77°54' W, elevation 525 m), I collected a specimen of Pale-legged Hornero *Furnarius leucopus*. The specimen is now housed in the Museo Ecuatoriano de Ciencias Naturales, Quito (MECN 7647).

There is no published specimen record of the species from Ecuador and north of the río Marañón in Peru, but J. V. Remsen, Louisiana State University, Museum of

Zoology (LSUMZ), kindly placed at my disposal the previously unpublished data of a series of six Peruvian specimens collected during expeditions by LSUMZ in dpto. Amazonas in 1978–1981, all of the widespread form *tricolor*. Two of these were collected along the río Cenepa (near Huampami, 04°28'S, 78°10'W, 200 m), and four along the río Santiago (Caterpiza, 03°50'S, 77°40'W, 200 m), suggesting that the species might also occur in the ornithologically unexplored Ecuadorian territory along these rivers. Field work in seemingly suitable habitat along the río Pastaza (Kapawi, Isla Sharamentsa) in Ecuador, by myself and others, has failed to demonstrate the presence of this easily detectable species, suggesting that its Ecuadorian distribution is genuinely limited to the rivers further west.

Although the Ecuadorian specimen has not been subspecifically allocated through direct comparison, it is undoubtedly referable to *tricolor* like the Peruvian specimens taken nearby.

Address: Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Universitetsparken 15, Copenhagen, 2100 Denmark, e-mail: NKKrabbe@zmuc.ku.dk

© British Ornithologists' Club 2004

## A Syrian record: the case of Aharoni's Thick-billed Larks *Ramphocoris clotbey*

by Guy M. Kirwan

Received 13 August 2003

Thick-billed Lark *Ramphocoris clotbey* is the sole representative of an attractive genus restricted to the Western Palearctic, where it breeds discontinuously, sparsely and, in some areas, erratically, from Morocco across North Africa to Jordan, north-central Saudi Arabia and, more irregularly, Kuwait (Snow & Perrins 1998). It was also mentioned for the 'Syrian desert' by Vaurie (1959) where, as detailed by Kumerloeve (1969a), two pairs were found in 1930 and, in 1931, a pair with four eggs. This information was repeated by Cramp (1988), but subsequently Baumgart (1995) considered that the records could not certainly be stated to have been made in modern-day Syria, and regarded the species' occurrence in the latter country as unproven. Snow & Perrins (1998) added similar clarification; it might also be remarked that as early as 1970 Hüe & Etchécopar had questioned whether these records might definitely be considered as being from the Syrian Arab Republic.

Given the species' somewhat nomadic tendencies, it is perhaps surprising that Thick-billed Lark has apparently wandered so infrequently beyond its main range: there are several records from the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia (Bundy *et al.* 1989), a single mention for the former South Yemen (Hollom *et al.* 1988), at an unknown location on 11 March 1962 (Warr unpubl. ms.), which was not included by Martins *et al.* (1996), an accepted record, in April 1999, in Oman (Eriksen &